NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD, Editor. | Without Concealment—Without Compromise. | DAVID LEE CHILD, Assistant Editor.

VOLUME II | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1841 | NUMBER 18.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
[illegible] NEW YORK.

Oliver Johnson, General Agent.

[illegible]

TERMS—[illegible]

[illegible]

Pro-Slavery

[illegible]

The Standard.

[illegible]

REMARKS [illegible]

[illegible]

Selections.

[illegible]

being conscientiously opposed to voting. The position of Ohio abolitionists in reference to the questions dividing their Eastern brethren, is a jumbled up concern—a tangled web which may not easily be unravelled so as to be clearly "defined" to ourselves or others. I am sorry that you thought necessary to open the subject at this time in the Philanthropist. We may as well preserve our joint hold of the end of the lever, which we can all pull at; but since the question has been mooted, justice requires that both sides be heard. It is a matter of no moment which of our Eastern friends is most popular here. Like ourselves, they are none of them any better than they should be, and we have reason to thank God that individuals there as here are but drops in the mighty ocean of anti-slavery sentiment, whose tides, ever swelling and increasing, are destined to overwhelm all opposition, as we believe at no distant day.

Yours, &c.

A. BROOKE.

Oakland, July 17, 1841.

COLONIZATION.

It is amusing to watch the proceedings of this Society's prejudice diligent in deceiving [illegible]. They select some [illegible] a loved man, dress him up, flatter him, pet him, carry him to Liberia, make a magistrate of him, treat him like a gentleman; and when, under the influence of such encouragement, he begins to hold up his head like a man, [illegible] him before the public, to prove that it would not be possible for him ever to feel like a man in this country.

If our three millions of slaves could be shipped to Africa, (which plainly enough [illegible]) [illegible] the worse. [illegible] talents or to give them [illegible] ligence, enterprise, and industry? [illegible] the most Christian course, to require [illegible] free, as our prejudice [illegible]

The Colonization scheme [illegible] Sir Isaac Newton [illegible] called [illegible]

We copy the following [illegible] Observer. [illegible] an excellent thing it would be [illegible] ports [illegible] population [illegible] and efficient [illegible]

[illegible]

We wish that all [illegible]

[illegible]

and worthy men. Color has nothing to do with the matter.

As an evidence of this we mentioned last week an incident that occurred at a recent Abolition meeting, where the only instance that came under our observation of white and colored people being seated together, was that of a distinguished friend of the Colonization Society in company with one of the returned colonists. Our mention of this beautiful incident has given offence to some, who have long contended that the very practice ought to be general which in this case was adopted. But their objection to this case is indeed a serious one. They know that in that Abolition assembly the colored people were almost without exception, seated in an obscure part of the church and by themselves; and when this gentleman from Liberia entered, he was without question admitted to a seat among the whites, although he was "guilty of a skin not colored" like those with whom he was associated. Hence, as the fact works directly against their theory, they are offended at its publication. But we could multiply such facts.

A colored man in Alabama, who had been treated as colored people are treated at the South, went to Liberia, and by the force of his own character raised himself to a position of the highest respectability and influence. He returned to this country, and in Alabama addressed a public meeting. At its close he was cordially invited to the hospitalities of the most respectable white families, who had not the slightest hesitation to accord to him the attentions due to a man of education and moral worth.

When such facts as these are published, the creatures of Colonization are put to shame, if not to silence. But they are facts, and facts are troublesome to theories. [illegible] is good for nothing if the facts are against it. And the fact is that the prejudice of color has been made more rigid and [illegible] in the colonies with which it has been assailed for a few years past; while the influence of the Colonization principles has been silently but steadily preparing the way for the colored race to reach the rank in the scale of being to which, as God's moral creatures, they are justly entitled.— [illegible] all good [illegible] C. J. Observer.

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

At the last Quarterly meeting of the Norfolk Anti-Slavery Society Wendell Phillips made the following remarks:

[illegible] of high rank in England [illegible] Mr. Garrison [illegible] O'Connell [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] Paris [illegible] Sunday afternoon [illegible] St. Peter's [illegible] from henceforth may we all continue to be laborious and faithful."

A. B. C. of ABOLITION.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT YET STUDIED THE ALPHABET.

ANTI-SLAVERY CATECHISM.

Q. There can be no doubt that slavery is a [illegible] but don't you think it ought to be done gradually? [illegible] the slaves to be first [illegible] they are emancipated?

A. [illegible]

[illegible]

Washington, when writing to Sir John Sinclair on the comparative value of the soil in Pennsylvania and Virginia, ascribes the very low price of land in Virginia to the existence of slavery among them. John Randolph declared that Virginia was so impoverished by slavery, that slaves would soon be advertising for runaway masters. A distinguished writer on political economy says: "The slave system inflicts an incalculable amount of human suffering, for the sake of making a wholesale waste of labor and capital."

Communications.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN MILLBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, August 19, 1841.

DEAR FRIEND:

Mr. George Foster, the faithful and indefatigable agent for the Standard requested me to write you some account of the anti-slavery meetings at Millbury, this week, and of the flattering reception given to the friends of emancipation, who there congregated on the 17th and 18th inst., from far and near. It was an interesting occasion, and I will do my best.

I was agreeably surprised in Millbury. It has two pretty villages, many new houses, modeled like the modern mansions in this vicinity, with colonnades and flower-gardens in front. Some of these buildings are of large dimensions, and very elegant. Millbury, as you are aware, is a manufacturing place. It has access to three markets, being only six miles from Worcester, communicating with Providence by the Blackstone canal, and with Boston by the railroad. There are many good mill seats here, on the Blackstone river; where are factories for woollen and cotton goods and for tools of various kinds. One, entirely for pistols, working on contract for government. Having seen Newburyport, Lynn, and Weymouth, all remarkable places, the friend of the slave should visit Millbury, and learn the influence [illegible] who goes forward to the usage of the land.

The occasion that filled Millbury at this time with strangers, was a Quarterly Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society. Abby Kelly was at the depot to welcome the guests, and to introduce them to hospitable friends, who volunteered to entertain them at their houses; providing that no one should go to a hotel. I would here remark, that anti-slavery fares sumptuously at Millbury. A spacious church was opened for the meetings, and the Academy Hall appropriated to the Fair and the collation. Mr. John Collins, [illegible] accounts with the Massachusetts Society, was the first business attended to after the meeting was organized. These were adjusted to the satisfaction of his friends and the discomfiture of his enemies. All that was said in praise of his fidelity, industry and zeal, was proved sincere by his re-appointment to the general agency. The subject of petitions to Congress and to the State legislature, was then taken up. The petitions were:

1. Abolition of slavery in the District and Territories.
2. Abolition of the inter-State slave trade.
3. Against the admission of any new slave State into the Union.
4. Recognition of the independence of Hayti.
5. Repeal of any clause in the Constitution, that may be understood to oblige citizens of the free States to take up arms to suppress insurrection among the slaves.

Mr. Loring spoke in favor of these. He urged the great importance of the work of petitioning being faithfully attended to at this time, as [illegible] were of opinion that the gag law would be rescinded at the next session. He represented how small the friends of liberty would appear, in general action against a law, and after its removal, have nothing to ask for. The South seem determined to have the question decided. It has been killed in Congress five or six times, but it will not stay killed. Two southern members had voted to remove the gag. Mr. Loring quoted Mr. Webster as authority, that Congress has the power to prevent the inter-State slave trade.

Mr. Loring spoke [illegible] with Hayti. He quoted [illegible] Dictionary, relative to her past and present state. Look at these for a moment, and judge how she has been misrepresented! What had she when she came out of her revolutionary war, which continued ten or fifteen years, but her soldiers? men and machinery? With peace, she assumed a national debt to France, which [illegible] numbers and resources, was greater than the national debt of Great Britain. She was obliged to be perpetually on the defensive, and to meet [illegible] with debts enough to weigh down any other country; and yet, under all these discouragements, the exports for fifteen years, have been on the increase. Free Haytians have done themselves honor. Several statements are continually made to prove that Hayti has been on the decline. These can be traced to New Orleans, and to New-York, both desirous to injure her. Mr. Loring placed in a new light, the absurdity of saying we, at the North, have nothing to do with slavery; while we are bound, by law, to aid in putting down a servile insurrection. The resolution on petitions was faithfully discussed, and passed.— Many of Mr. Loring's most interesting arguments and statements I shall not attempt to give, for fear of being inaccurate.

In illustration of this last point Mr. Wright [illegible] to prove the [illegible] tendency of our free republican government to protect the peculiar institution, in which our freedom is based—namely, slavery—and the story of Joshua Coffin's [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Frederick Douglass [illegible] New Hampshire [illegible]

[illegible]

The Father, who produced such an interest at Nantucket, again called forth pity and horror at the story

He is shrewd and discriminating, and his deportment is graceful and manly.

The resolution for the protection of fugitive slaves called out a speech of deep and solemn interest from Mr. Garrison.

The Fair, and the evening collation, were held in the Academy Hall, which is convenient and airy. The industry and generous efforts of the Millbury women deserve all commendation. At the collation, there was an "elegant sufficiency." The hall was well lighted, and appropriately ornamented with evergreens. [illegible] for the Christian, with simpler terms for his mother. There was prayer, and sacred song arose after the refreshments were served. The presiding officer, whose name I did not hear, welcomed the guests to Millbury, and paid a merited compliment to those women who had prepared the repast; not forgetting to remind us of the great duties of justice and mercy. He was followed by Mr. Garrison, Mr. Collins, and Abby Kelly. A West Indian, once a slave, described the daily tasks and sufferings of the bondman there, before emancipation. He showed a whip and collar, and our enjoyment was turned to sorrow and shame at the sight.

To restore cheerfulness, it was necessary to remind the company, that the British West Indies were now free; that the sound of the whip was no longer heard there, and the yoke was broken from every neck.

Rev. Mr. Guild, an Unitarian clergyman from Liverpool, made the most novel and interesting speech on this occasion. He is an Irishman, with all the Irish warmth and fluency. It had been asserted, by Mr. Colton, that the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies was from expediency, rather than moral conviction. Mr. Guild vindicated Great Britain from this charge. He spoke of the taunts he was exposed to in this country on account of the sufferings of the working classes, and the Irish peasantry at home. These he allowed to be great, but never to be compared with the abject situation of American slaves. Here he was very eloquent, and I wished Mrs. Chapman had been there, with her disciplined mind and practised hand, to report his rapid words. He contrasted [illegible] the poor English man, when he looked at his [illegible] oppression and embarrassments, and his small resources; and viewed the comforts and intelligence to be found in his humble, chaste home, with wife and children around his frugal table. With all his wrongs—and they were many, he [illegible] he could emigrate with his family to any land he might choose, without being hunted by cruel task-masters, [illegible] as blood hounds. So with the ragged peasantry of Ireland, in their miserable shanties; cold and hungry they might be, yet were they [illegible] and though [illegible] into their cabins, yet even the King could not enter there.

Mr. Guild spoke with great feeling of the [illegible] to liberty through the world by the [illegible] of American slavery. Every effort made [illegible] and equal representation and just taxes in Great Britain was discouraged by a view of Republican America. This gentleman has been in our country more than a year. It requires little courage to plead the cause of the oppressed, and to cry aloud and spare not, at Millbury, in an anti-slavery meeting; but will Mr. Guild care for [illegible] in the city, [illegible] his own denomination? [illegible] willing to be the scorn of the learned, and the derision of the world? To be excluded from literary and refined society, rather than [illegible] of such [illegible] application? [illegible]

Yours truly, H. S.

LETTER FROM MARENGO, N. Y.

DEAR FRIEND:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you, that the principles of universal freedom are steadily, if not rapidly, taking root around us. People in this vicinity are mostly engaged in cultivating the soil, and entertain the common idea, that, when a man has earned his bread, and laid up something for a rainy day, he has performed his whole duty, and society has nothing further to require of him. But when we lay before them the situation of those who are never allowed to receive their earnings, who are held as cattle, and, as such, driven to the market, they are quick to perceive, and acknowledge, that such a state of things is a most outrageous violation of common justice and humanity, and deserving of the sternest rebuke from every friend of his country.

The idea that separate individual influence can accomplish the work of reform as speedily, or effectually, as the same influence, combined in organized action, I am satisfied is altogether erroneous.

When I first came here [illegible] last fall, I found some individuals who felt deeply for the oppressed, and were willing [illegible] such means as they had [illegible]; and there were others conscientiously opposed to slavery, yet afraid to do anything, lest they should thereby take a wrong step, and injure the cause they most wished to promote. When these friends of freedom ascertained that I was willing to speak for the slave, they proposed to have some public lectures given. They were tolerably well attended, but there was not sufficient interest excited to induce the people to give this important subject a careful and candid examination. I became fully persuaded that we were not doing the best thing that could be done; and I proposed that a meeting should be called in the Methodist meeting house, to consider the propriety of forming a Society, for the purpose of disseminating anti-slavery principles in the neighborhood. Few attended; but nothing daunted by the smallness of our numbers, we proceeded to business. A Committee was appointed to draw up a Constitution, which, at a subsequent meeting, was adopted with slight alterations. Some were unacquainted with associations of any sort, and favored the idea but little. Ten persons signed their names, and agreed to meet once a month, for discussion. The meetings have been well attended, [illegible] When the small Society was first formed, people thought it could accomplish little, or nothing; but we went to work with a good heart, and soon found that our discussions produced considerable agitation—the very thing to be desired. Opposition grew up, as [illegible] "Fire burns but the stubble, and wind blows away but the chaff."

We stand on the old basis of anti-slavery societies—eschewing physical force, and having full faith that our work can be done, and well done, by appeals to the reason, the consciences, and the hearts of our countrymen.

I write you thus, because I think you will be gratified to hear of the progress of free principles in this section of our common country.

Your sincere friend,

JACOB FERRIS.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER BY ELIZABETH PEASE.

DARLINGTON, England, 8th mo. 13.

I fear the public mind is too much absorbed with other matters now, to enter earnestly into any question not immediately connected with our own country. So much misery was never known at this season of the year. Ah, my friend, the condition of our peasantry is most appalling! It is true, they cannot be sold in the shambles, like cattle, but they are the victims of grievous oppression. Well may your slaveholders smile at our rebukes—"Physician heal thyself!" For what is that but slavery, which robs a man of the fruits of honest industry, taxes his food, forbids him to purchase bread where he can get it cheapest, and compels him silently and powerlessly to see wife and children starving around him. It is matter of astonishment to me that people do not rise and take that which is their own.

What the effects of a very adverse [illegible] may be, it seems difficult to conjecture. They surely dare not increase the burdens of the poor. I think one good consequence will be the result—that our so-called Liberals, most of whom are Tories at heart, will be compelled to unite with the real reformers. I hope the Chartists will refrain from violence, but peacefully and steadily pursue their object. So far as I can understand them, they seem to be the only party based on true principles; though such a sentiment is here deemed perfectly outrageous. What but misery and oppression can be expected to arise, when the few have the making of the laws, and construct them naturally enough for their own benefit—treating the many as if they existed only for their emolument.

* * * * * * * * * The third Political Party seems to me a sad lowering of the exalted standard once held up by abolitionists. I am astonished that Joseph Sturge should be found giving countenance to it. Indeed his course altogether, in regard to your divisions, excites my surprise more than I can tell. To me he offers an affecting instance to how great an extent prejudice, and the wish to hold certain opinions, can blind the eyes of even good men to the truth.

The second so called World's Convention has ended in talk. Several recent acts of the Committee have tended to diminish their popularity; and so far as I have been able to learn, the opinion of the country is opposed to another gathering of this sort at present."

TALES OF OPPRESSION.

BY ISAAC T. HOPPER.

No. XXXIII.—SUPPLEMENT TO NO. XVI.

Tom Hughes and John P. Darg.

The following account was given a few weeks since, by Tom Hughes, to a respectable citizen of this place.— By this it will be seen how much truth there was in the oft-repeated assertion, that he was anxious to return into slavery. I give it nearly in his own words.

"I know it was a disappointment to my friends that I went with Mr. Darg, after my release from prison at Sing Sing. I feel great gratitude for the offer they made, to protect me from slavery. I felt sorry that their feelings should have been hurt, knowing that they were unacquainted with my motives in doing so. I went with Mr. Darg, hoping to get my dear Mary, whom I now never expect to see again. Some time before my release from prison, Mr. Darg brought Mary, my wife, to see me.— He declared that we should both be free, and that we should enjoy each other's society as long as we lived.— He said the abolitionists would do nothing for me; and that I should suffer here at the North. But I went with him solely with a hope of seeing Mary. I thought if I received bad treatment, or if he attempted to hold us as slaves, we should run away the first opportunity that offered. But I soon found that Mr. Darg had deceived me. Soon after I came out of prison, I went with him to Washington, where he said I should see Mary. When we got to Baltimore, he shut me up in prison, and then told me he had sold Mary, and that she was gone to the South. I can't tell you how I felt. He asked me if I consented to come with him on Mary's account, or on his account. I thought it would make it better for me to say on his account; and I said so. I hope the Lord will forgive me for telling a falsehood. After being in Baltimore jail sometime, he called to see me, and told me as I did not consent to come with him on account of my wife, he would not sell me; and that I should be free, and he would buy Mary for me, if he could find her. After I came back to New-York, I was told by Mrs. Darg that some ladies, Mrs. Merritt and Mrs. Peck, had written to Mr. Darg not to sell me, because it was reported to the abolitionists that he carried me to the South on purpose to sell me; and I expect that is the only reason why I was not sold. I know Mrs. Darg did not want to have me sold; and I know that she did not want to have Mary sold, because I believe she loved her. Mrs. Darg was very good to me and Mary, and I feel very sorry that I could not live with her and be free. Mr. Darg always treated me pretty well; but I think he is a great villain, and I have thought so for some time. He don't treat Mrs. Darg very well, and I am very sorry for her; but I would rather live in the States' Prison all my life, than to be a slave. I always calculated on being free, and I only went with Mr. Darg that I might get my wife and some money."

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible], 1841.

EDWARD EVERETT.

For a long time we have been observant of this gentleman's career, both literary and political. Well do we remember having [illegible] preserved a leaf, plucked from his garden in Cambridge, in young, romantic days, so prone to hero-worship. In addition to the literary distinction which then surrounded him like a halo, was the attraction of personal beauty of that intellectual style of beauty, which the imagination loves to contemplate, as it does a work of Art. In the Library of the University was a fine engraving of Milton, at the time he wrote Lycidas—beautiful, as was the youthful poet, when the Italian lady kissed him as he slept, and left the incident embalmed in graceful rhyme. Visitors generally noticed the strong resemblance this picture bore to Edward Everett.

Such was he in those days, when the highest prize that literature can possibly bestow on genius was easily within his reach—nay, stooping to meet his touch, like trees of [illegible] growth. Yet, with that glorious crown before him, to the attainment of which he would have led his genius, he deliberately chose to turn aside from the smooth and graceful paths of literature, into the tangled and thorny maze of politics. I heard of this resolution with emotions similar to those the Peri [illegible] might have felt, when their [illegible] descended to the earth, and lost her divinity by an earthly marriage.

Years after, I saw him—for the first time as a politician. Where now was the resemblance to the youthful Milton? Anxiety, distrust, and dissatisfaction were written on his face in most legible characters; and his [illegible] dropped lashes, beneath an open glance, as if [illegible] had taught him that the language of the eye might not always be safely trusted; though that of the tongue was [illegible] to conceal [illegible] thoughts.

His public speeches still retained much of the beautiful touch that characterized his literary productions. Something of the chisel had always been visible; but it wrought out such fair proportions, that few were inclined to find fault with its elaborate skill. The orator and the scholar were alike distinguished for tasteful selection of words, and harmonious arrangement of sentences; but intellect in vain [illegible] its greatest power [illegible] and that power was never possessed by Edward Everett. As a popular speaker, he well deserved much of the praise that has been lavished upon him; but I could never hear him, even in his happiest efforts, without an uncomfortable feeling that nothing was spontaneously uttered; that somewhat was said for effect; that he went out of himself, to please the multitude, [illegible] that he descended from his dignity and his mission, to minister to his ambition and his interest. These impressions may have wronged him; but they deepened every time I listened to his popular addresses, which were almost as numerous as pebbles on the sea-shore. To him the public has proved a severe task-master, and paid but moderate wages.

And where did ambition lead him, in the new mode of life he had chosen? It led him into Congress, which could boast few minds so gifted as his own, but many more experienced in the game of politics. However, quickness of perception and facility of adaptation, could do much to atone for the absence of practised skill; and the southern influence, which has always ruled the destinies of this nation, was too obviously paramount to be mistaken by the merest novice in public life.

In March, 1826, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, brought before Congress the "vexed question" of slavery; and the distinguished young member from Massachusetts made haste to deliver what he called his "confession of faith." By help of theological learning, which he had obtained in Cambridge, and the renowned universities of Germany, he defined the much disputed word, for which we have no Greek type, to mean *slave*, and not *servant*. With ready gallantry, unexpected in one of his scholastic habits, he declared that he would "most cheerfully shoulder his musket" in defence of Southern institutions.

The following is an extract from his Speech on that occasion. It was printed under his own supervision, and those who heard it at the time said that the written speech, without being materially altered, was considerably smoothed down, and better suited to a Northern audience, than the spoken one. We give it as he reported it:

"*The great relation of servitude* in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of man, is *inseparable from our nature*. I know of no way by which *the form of this servitude can be fixed*, but by POLITICAL INSTITUTION. Domestic Slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be most beneficial to the master—certainly not that which is most beneficial to the servant—is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an *immoral and irreligious relation*. I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is, 'Rise against your master.' No, sir, the New Testament says, 'Slaves, obey your Masters;' and though I know full well, that in the benignant operation of Christianity which gathered master and slave around the same communion table, this unfortunate institution disappeared in Europe, yet I cannot admit, that, while it subsists, its duties are not pre-supposed and sanctioned by religion."

This drew forth the following eloquent rebuke from Cambreleng:

"If, sir, amid the wild visions of German philosophy, I had ever reached conclusions like this; if in the Aula of Gottingen I had ever persuaded myself to adopt a political maxim so hostile to liberal institutions and the rights of all mankind, I would have locked it up forever in the darkest chambers of my mind. Or, if my zeal had been too ardent for my discretion, this place, at least, should never have been the theatre of my eloquence. No, sir, if such had been my doctrines, I would have turned my back forever on my native land. Following the course of the dark rolling Danube, and cutting my way across the Euxine, I would have visited a well known market of Constantinople, and there preached my doctrines amidst the rattling chains of the wretched captives. Nay, sir, I would have gone from thence, and laid my forehead upon the footstool of the Sultan, and besought him to set his foot upon my neck, as the recreant citizen of a *free* republic."

John Randolph, I believe, was not in the House at the time this famous speech was uttered; but being informed of it, he is said to have answered, with one of his most sarcastic looks, "Sir, I envy neither the head nor the heart of a man who can defend slavery upon principle!"

We next find Edward Everett Governor of Massachusetts, at a time when mobs disgraced the usual quiet respectability of Boston, and when the South demanded that abolitionists should be proscribed and outlawed by the Legislature. That portion of the citizens were a small minority in numbers, though not so in intellect and worth; and if there ever was a time when they needed protection it was then. But the Governor raised over them [illegible] shield. On the contrary, he announced in his Message, with the air of [illegible] power that according to his opinion, "the abolitionists were indictable at Common Law!"

One would think these facts had occurred recently enough to be within the remembrance of at least every voter; yet in the face of them comes the rejection of Mr. Everett as ambassador to the court of St. James, on the charge of being an abolitionist! When I first saw the possibility of such a thing hinted at, in the New York Herald, I smiled at the suggestion; and now that I hear it echoed by all the southern press with such thundering blasts of indignation, I cannot help laughing outright, as at a most [illegible].

Having shown the proofs of Mr. Everett's pro-slavery, I will now, for the benefit of the curious, recall all the proofs he has ever given of being opposed to slavery. In the fall of 1839 Edward Everett and Marcus Morton were rival candidates for Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Morton had been candidate year after year with small visible chance of success; but this year a strong effort was made to carry the "Fifteen gallon law," in advance of public sentiment; a fierce and formidable opposition was the natural result. Drunkards, moderate drinkers, grocers, distillers, tavern-keepers, and brandy importers, were in a rage; and willing to concede other points to defeat this odious law, they threw themselves into Morton's party, pledged to gratify their wishes. Mr. Everett, though now practised in the subtle game of statesmanship, found [illegible] of the temperance dilemma to choose; and [illegible] the hearty support of both sides.

Then came the abolitionists with their troublesome questions. A plague upon all reformers! How everlastingly they placed red hot plough-shares in the paths of politicians! What was to be done? The abolitionists were becoming less and less unpopular. It was now pretty well proved by recent action of the Legislature, that the honest yeomanry of the Commonwealth, in general, heartily approved of their principles, at least. Mr. Everett's party were not in a condition to risk the loss of abolition votes. Had he been left to himself, he probably would have liked to answer, as did a cautious [illegible], "I hold no [illegible] merely—no opinions."

But holding the office was now the very point in question; and his party doubtless deemed that policy required them to take a decided stand.

The following were questions propounded by the abolitionists: 1st. "Are you in favor of the immediate abolition, by law, of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave traffic between the States of this Union?"

2d. "Are you opposed to the admission into the Union of any new States, the constitution and government of which tolerate domestic slavery?"

MR. EVERETT'S ANSWER.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 24th, 1839.

"*Dear Sir*—On Saturday last I duly received your letter of the 18th, propounding to me certain interrogatories, and earnestly requesting an early answer.

You are aware that several resolves, on the subject of these inquiries and other kindred topics, accompanied by a very able Report, was introduced into the Senate of this Commonwealth, the year before last by a Joint Committee of the two houses, of which the late lamented Mr. Alvord was Chairman. These resolves after being somewhat enlarged by amendment, were adopted by the Legislature.

They appear to me to cover the whole ground of your two interrogatories. Having cheerfully cooperated in the passage of those resolves, and concurring in the general sentiment in which they were conceived, in the powerful Report of the Chairman of the Committee, I respond to both of your inquiries in the affirmative.

The first of the three subjects embraced in your inquiries is the only one of them which came before Congress while I was a member. I voted in the negative on a motion to lay upon the table the petition of the Anti-Slavery Society for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and on the motions of like character

[illegible] all the consideration of this class of [illegible]

EDWARD EVERETT

Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden."

[illegible] Mr. Everett that, when he wrote the [illegible] of State that it would hereafter be the ground of his being rejected as Ambassador to England? It is [illegible] enough from [illegible] any [illegible] to consider a [illegible] of abolition principles [illegible] the whole [illegible] of his offending toward the South. [illegible] the following burst of freedom, which unguardedly escaped from the New England lips, in an address delivered at Bloody Brook in commemoration of King Philip. Alluding to the slavery of Philip's wife and son, he exclaims: "An Indian Princess and her child sold from the cool breezes of Mount Hope, from the wild freedom of a New England forest, to gasp under the lash beneath the blazing sun of the tropics! Bitter as death; aye, bitter as hell! Is there any thing, I do not say in the range of humanity [illegible] these mysteries animated, that would not struggle against this?"

[illegible]

The North [illegible] of the South [illegible] the New York Commercial [illegible]

[illegible]

They have not yet gone the length of these [illegible] Let them pass an edict that no citizen of a Free State shall hold office. Thus only can they escape the dangerous infection of early education favorable to freedom. Let them propound as of old that the South shall furnish all the officers, and the North shall furnish all the [illegible]. The probability is, they would meekly do it, for a consideration.

That Mr. Everett is extremely popular, particularly in New England, has long been well known, and is now abundantly proved by the spontaneous eulogiums of almost every political press not opposed to his party. Even political opponents would admit that his great intellectual gifts and high cultivation would be a credit to the country he represented. That he has other qualifications for a diplomatic mission, neither friends nor enemies would probably deny. His course on the abolition question shows that he is largely endowed with what the world calls prudence, and what reformers are apt to call by a harsher name.

In all probability the objections to his nomination will be removed. Should he be rejected, there will be confusion worse confounded in the whig party.

These things indicate the near approach of a crisis long foreseen, and foretold by Mr. Webster, in private conversation, years ago—viz. that the politicians of this country would ultimately be compelled to file off into two great divisions, the North and the South. Such must be the inevitable result of our clashing institutions.

L. M. C.

LETTERS FROM NEW-YORK.—No. [illegible]

[illegible] these dusty, sultry days of August! how oppressive they are to mind and body! The sun staring at you from brick red walls, like the shining face of a heated [illegible]. Strange to see they are painted red, blocked off with white compartments, as [illegible] as Protestant sects, and as lonely in their narrowness. What an expenditure [illegible] ugliness and discomfort to the eye. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] seek to protect itself from the result, by the incalculable expense of bolts, bars, gallows, watch-houses, police courts, constables, and "Egyptian tombs," as they call one of the principal prisons here. If viewed only as a blunder, Satan might well laugh at the short-sightedness of the world, all the while toiling to build the edifice it [illegible] it is demolishing. Destroying violence by violence, chaining by chaining, is Sisyphus work, and must be so to the end. Never shall we bring the angels among us, by "setting one devil up to knock another devil down," as the old woman said, in homely but expressive phrase.

Farewell, yours truly, L. M. C.

"THEY ARE A STUPID RACE, MADE TO BE SLAVES."

Two slaves in Louisiana were let out by their master, at a considerable distance from his own residence. They were skilful, intelligent mechanics, and of course he obtained high wages for their work. What time remained after their daily allotted tasks were finished, they were allowed to have for themselves; and these precious hours they employed most industriously with the view of purchasing their freedom. When they had accumulated, by patient toil, a sum which they deemed sufficient, they endeavored to negotiate with their master, but without success. Again they went to work; and after two or three years, were enabled to offer a sum so large, that they felt almost certain it would tempt him to accede to their wishes. But he found them too profitable to be lightly parted with. [illegible] whatever they had of property was in reality his. He might, with perfect impunity, have taken all their hard-earned wages and kept them in slavery still, as thousands of slaveholders had done before him. But whether he doubted their having so much money as they pretended, or whether he was too honorable to steal more than ninety-nine hundredths of their earnings, I know not; at all events, he would not listen to their proposals on any terms.

Finding they could not purchase liberty, they [illegible] resolved to take it. The enterprise was a perilous one; for through a long line of slave States, they must run the gauntlet of patrols, blood-hounds, lynchers, jail keepers, and rulers—and if they reached the States called free, they must dodge constables and kidnappers, backed by the glorious Constitution.

They were sufficiently intelligent and well informed to understand the dangers they would incur, and to devise a most cunning method of avoiding them.

They made themselves acquainted with a white beggar, and made him offers large enough to secure his secrecy. They dressed him in a handsome suit of clothes, and through his agency purchased a carriage and a fine span of horses. They brought the carriage to an appointed place, stood hat in hand while he entered, and then mounted outside as footman and groom. Of course no patrol thought of challenging such an equipage, and a white gentleman travelling through the country attended by his servants, was welcome at all the inns. The obsequiousness of their manners was an admonition to their brethren in bonds. "Yes, massa," and "Certainly, massa," were accompanied with the most profound bows, and spoken in the humblest tones.

The [illegible] arrived in Buffalo unmolested; there the carriage and horses were sold, and the white beggar paid handsomely for consenting to play the gentleman.

The slaves passed over to Victoria's dominions, whence they wrote a very friendly letter to their whilom master, begging that he would feel no uneasiness on their account, as they were most comfortably situated [illegible]

[illegible]

Anti-Slavery Items.

J. A. Collins.—The Committee of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who were appointed to audit and report upon the accounts of John A. Collins with said society, report, that they have attended to that duty, and find said accounts to be correctly cast and satisfactorily vouched.

The Board have shown their entire confidence in Mr. Collins, by an unanimous vote to re-elect him their general agent.

A Bequest.—The Hon. Mr. Dale, of Albany, recently bequeathed $1000 to the Baptist Seminary at Hamilton, New York. But in consequence of their friendly reception and sympathy with Elder Davis, the notorious slavery champion, he has transferred the gift to the Freewill Baptist Seminary in Rhode Island.

Colored Citizens.—The Connecticut Observer has [illegible] some remarks concerning a respectable colored woman, who was refused a seat in the cars at the Meriden depot of the Hartford and New Haven railroad. The editor very rationally inquires:

"When citizens of the South are allowed to put their black slaves on the same seat with us, and [illegible] that we cannot endure to sit by the side of a free black man? What offensive quality is imparted by freedom?"

Excommunicated.—Leonard E. Smith, who has lately been cast off by the Methodist Episcopal church for the crime of abolitionism, is drawing large audiences in Pittsburgh, to hear of what he is guilty.

Sensible Threat.—The Concordia Intelligencer, speaking of the late decision in Ohio, founded on the broad basis of common law—that a slave brought into that State by knowledge or consent of his master is free the moment he touches the soil—says: "If the citizens of Ohio persist in their flagrant outrages upon the institutions and our rights, it will be high time for us to prepare for non intercourse, and a common defence of our property and our firesides."

Query. If the non intercourse be carried into effect, how much will Ohio gain on the score of bad debts?

Fine.—Barnett of Ohio, charged with trying to prevent officers from arresting a runaway slave, has been fined $100.

Slavery in Kentucky.—The Louisville Public Advertiser of the 3d instant says: "We do believe that were a Convention now called in Kentucky, clothed with plenary power to remodel the Constitution, the free labor advocates would bear the sway and that provision would be made for the abolition of slavery."

[illegible] the Liberator.

ANTI-SLAVERY LAND SALE.

A very eligible College Lot, containing about three-fourths of an acre, on Boylston street, Jamaica Plain, between the meeting-house and the pond, a delightful situation, it being the generous gift of John [illegible] to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Apply to

FRANCIS JACKSON, or
ELLIS GRAY LORING,
[illegible] State street.

British W. I.—British Guiana and Trinidad are said to be increasing in prosperity at the expense of the other islands. Their soil is comparatively fresh, while the others, particularly Jamaica, have been worn out more or less by the exhausting system of slave labor. The consequence is an emigration of laborers from the less prosperous islands to the more prosperous ones.

[illegible]

THE ONE DOLLAR PLAN.

The following was passed unanimously at the late meeting:

Resolved, That every friend of the American Anti-Slavery Society be earnestly recommended to pay into the Treasury of the Society, during the present year, a collection of ONE DOLLAR; that every auxiliary be advised to urge this recommendation upon the [illegible] of the same in its vicinity; and that the Executive Committee be requested to publish weekly in the Standard an account of the moneys that may be received into the [illegible] under this proposition.

In compliance with this resolution, we shall set apart a corner of the paper for the acknowledgment of ONE DOLLAR RECEIPTS, distinct from the Treasurer's usual account. We trust our friends were in earnest, when they voted for this resolution, and that they will not forget the [illegible] it imposes upon them. [illegible] who give larger sums will still do well to add [illegible] donation to the list. It is very important that the [illegible] should have some certain data to go upon, as a basis for pecuniary arrangements.

PAYMENT RECEIVED.

	Amount previously acknowledged	$[illegible]
3[illegible]	Judith Coffin, Nantucket, Mass	1 00
[illegible]	Lewis Ford, Abington	1 00
[illegible]	Charles Freeman, "	1 00
361	Wendell Phillips, Boston	1 00
362	James P. [illegible], Lynn	1 00
[illegible]	Elizabeth [illegible], Nantucket	1 00
[illegible]	William Coleman "	1 00
368	Almon Hawkins, West Wrentham, Mass	1 00
[illegible]	Frederick Douglass, New Bedford	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible] Wheeler, [illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	James [illegible], Fall River	1 00
372	Rev. Benjamin T. Peck, Grafton	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible] Paul, Millbury	1 00
[illegible]	Tyler Waters	1 00
[illegible]	Samuel [illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	Effingham L. Capron, Uxbridge	1 00
378	James Ingalls, Worcester	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible] Houghton	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible] Houghton	1 00
[illegible]	William Joslin,	1 00
[illegible]	Elizabeth B. Joslin	1 00
[illegible]	Mary Joslin,	1 00
[illegible]	Sidney Wilder	1 00
[illegible]	Lewis M. Houghton	1 00
[illegible]	John B. Davis,	1 00
[illegible]	Luther Sargent	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible] Phipps	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	John [illegible] Bassett	1 00
[illegible]	William S. Bachelder	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible] B. Wilder	1 00
396	Charles Wilder	1 00
397	Lovell Fisk	1 00
[illegible]	Rev. [illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	John Batchelder	1 00
400	Emeline Batchelder	1 00
[illegible]	Joseph Partridge	1 00
402	John Fisk	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible] Fisk	1 00
404	Betsy Fisk	1 00
405	B. M. Colburn	1 00
406	James White	1 00
[illegible]	John Smith,	1 00
[illegible]	Ferdinand [illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	Timothy [illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	William [illegible]	1 00
411	William [illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	Albert H. [illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible] Phelps, Salem, Mass	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	Albert Williams	1 00
[illegible]	David Merritt	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	Daniel Buffum	1 00

[illegible]

Literary Items.

[illegible]

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

ISAAC T. HOPPER, Treas.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Items.

[illegible]

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

[illegible]

Miscellany.

JONATHAN JEFFERSON WHITLAW;

OR

LIFE IN THE NORTH WEST.

CHAPTER XXV.

At an early hour of the afternoon [illegible] the following day, the noble Tecumseh [illegible], beneath the bluff of [illegible]. [illegible] the different ceremonies of wooding, getting [illegible] milk, eggs, butter, chickens and turkeys aboard, was completed, Whitlaw was seen [illegible] approaching the landing-place, followed by two of Colonel Dart's negroes, carrying his baggage.

A stunted juniper grows upon the top of a little grassy knob, that rises close behind the handsomely-ranged cords of wood which stand ever ready for loading beside the wharf. Within the shelter and shade of this [illegible] sat Juno, who silently watched the approach of Whitlaw to the water's edge, and when, after seeing his baggage on board, he stepped on board himself, she rose to her feet as if her business were finished, and she meant to depart. But some few minutes elapsed before the last stragglers [illegible], and during this time the old woman lingered [illegible], now and then [illegible] her eyes still fixed on the Tecumseh. At length the paddles [illegible] of black smoke [illegible] the [illegible] of the hissing steam [illegible] and the vast fabric glided away from the bank.— Juno waved her hand [illegible] in the air, as if to bid it farewell [illegible] away from the river, she [illegible] that led to Natchez.

While Whitlaw, in high spirits, and [illegible] of pride and of pleasure [illegible] rapidly along towards New Orleans, [illegible]

[illegible]

thy while it was inflicted, she was convinced that he was well furnished with precautions and consolations for all the ailments and pains that flesh is heir to. But if it happened that she marked a fiendish pleasure gleam from the eye, while watching the writhings of the victim under torture, then no shadow of doubt was left upon her mind that a species of self worship, which guarded every avenue to pain, and abandoned every sense to gratification, would be found the only religion—but that extend to fanaticism—which possessed the soul.

It was in consequence of these observations, and the convictions which resulted from them, that Juno felt persuaded there would be little to dread from the watchfulness of the persons selected by Colonel Dart. Nevertheless, in case either of the two might commission a wife or child to keep watch while he slept, she thought fit to use her influence with the [illegible] Christian people who attended Edward Bligh's Sabbath night's prayer, to prevent their assembling round him on the following Sunday.

Having taken this precaution, and [illegible] in wait at the place of meeting in order to announce it to the young preacher, she returned to the hut [illegible] had been permitted to fabricate for her own especial use, and having carefully secured herself within it, raised a trap-door [illegible] beneath her bed, and gave [illegible] to Phebe, who, for the greater part of every day since Whitlaw left her to the charge of Juno, had remained a prisoner in a subterraneous retreat, which, though wonderful, both in size and construction, considering how and by whom it was [illegible] but a sorry habitation for so long a period. [illegible] and gratefully, however, had Phebe submitted to it, and when Juno [illegible]

[illegible]

inspiration of prophecy. About a quarter of a mile from the sequestered nook in which the sibyl's hut was sheltered, and just as she entered the first open field, she was met by Johnson, the fellow who attended Whitlaw at his last fearful visit. Her blood [illegible] at the sight of him.

"So, Miss Lily!" he exclaimed, "here you are abroad again! Pray, may I be so bold as to ask where you come from?"

"Those that locked me up here let me out," responded Phebe.

He now laughed, snapped his fingers at her, and passed on, saying with a sneer, "You were in a terrible taking, you black [illegible]! much you had to fear, to be sure!"

Phebe pressed her clasped hands upon her heart and thanked God.

The same question and the same answer were repeated three times during her walk, but she reached her mother's hut in perfect safety, and the greeting that followed seemed to atone for all she had suffered. Peggy and the two little girls clung to her with [illegible] hardness [illegible] sorrow, slavery, insults, and stripes were all forgotten, and in the happiness of [illegible] they forgot that they wanted any other.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Having dismissed the [illegible] whose concealment had cost her much [illegible] for several days past, Juno laid herself upon her bed of straw, determined, after her first nap should be over, to betake herself to the forest and wander about, with the noiseless step that was so peculiar to her, in the hope of coming across the path of Cæsar. She did this for two nights [illegible]

[illegible]

Cæsar looked at her and her masterly arrangement with astonishment, then grinned applause, nodded his head, and instantly dipped into the obscurity [illegible], proving that he both understood and would practise her instructions.

Old Juno made her way to the hut of Peggy in about half the time that would have been allowed her by the most accomplished sporting eye in the world. In truth, this singular power of getting over the ground by a sort of [illegible] movement, which it would be impossible to describe, was by no means the least important support of her supernatural pretensions. A negro hut ever opens with a latch, for all intruders who could annoy the helpless inmates would find a way to achieve an entrance where the door fastened with bars as heavy as those of [illegible]. Juno found no difficulty, therefore, in approaching the bed where Phebe and her mother slept.

"Phebe!" said the old woman, softly.

"You have found him, Juno!" exclaimed the poor girl, springing out of her bed. "Mother! mother! wake! I am going to see Cæsar!"

Peggy, who had worked hard and slept heavily, not having that restless fluttering at the heart which had kept Phebe waking during nearly the whole of the last nights, had some difficulty in fully understanding what was going forward, but when at length it was made clear to her that Cæsar was actually concealed on or near Paradise Plantation, her anxiety clearly proved that she already considered him as a very dear and precious son.

"Oh Lor'! oh Lor'!" exclaimed the poor soul, in a real agony. "Juno! is'nt this fool [illegible] boldness? Think of the dear creature, Cæsar, in the hands of the 'dental clerk'!"

"He'd better be in the hands of the devil, Peggy, that's a fact—for may be salvation might fetch him back, there—but for certain sure, mercy would never reach him in the clutches of that other and worse demon. However, don't be after scaring the girl with such fancies, when I want to have her steady and reasonable beyond [illegible]. Cæsar is as safe [illegible] as the President.—So come, Phebe dear, never mind looking smart, girl—though that's all in nature, but we have no more than time enough; come along!"

"And mayn't I see dear Cæsar too, Juno?" said the affectionate Peggy very piteously.

"And Becky too—and Sally I suppose!" replied old Juno, crossly. "No you mayn't, Peggy [illegible]

[illegible]

FENN'S MANSION.

[illegible]

cental Congress the "State house," as it was called, gave entertainments to numerous illustrious personages.

The present appearance of the building is ancient and even dilapidated, but in its early days it was doubtless an imposing residence. Where Wm. Penn and the colonial aristocracy slept and banqueted, and where some of the most illustrious men of the age once held sweet counsel together, is now merchandize and lumber, and even the smith's forge and hammer is heard. Its interior bears still some resemblance to what it once did. Yet the occupations of the present inhabitants are so opposite to those of other days, it is difficult to imagine the former aspect of its chambers and its banqueting rooms. How changed too the inhabitants of the humble dwelling! How unlike the costumes and manners and pursuits of these days, compared with those primitive times of our ancestors!—*North American.*

Passengers of the William Brown—The Meeting. We have stated already that six females, rescued from the "William Brown," had arrived at Germantown, their place of destination in this neighborhood. We are told that one of the company was not of the family that had come to make their home in Germantown. She was a young woman whose mother, fourteen years before, had come from Scotland to this country, and the daughter thought she had only to come to America to find her parent.— Their common sufferings had attached her to the other five females, and they took up their abode in Germantown. The young woman ascertaining very soon that she was not likely to find her mother quite as readily as she had supposed, she accordingly looked about about for work to earn a living. Shortly after her arrival, she was visited, among many others, by an elderly lady from Manayunk, who came to inquire after the rescued sufferers generally, and to hear more particulars of those who were lost with the ship and [illegible] in the boat. Having heard the oft-repeated story, the old lady ventured to make one particular inquiry.

"Was Mary ——, on board the William Brown?"

"Yes, she was."

The next question dropped tremulously from her lips.

"Was she saved?"

"Yes. I am she."

"My child!" exclaimed the mother.

And so the old lady supplied her daughter with a home, which she was about to seek among strangers.

Mammoth Newspapers.—The rage for publishing mammoth sheets is thus humorously hit off by the Albany Microscope:

Prospectus!—We purpose in a few days, to issue a newspaper from this office of sufficient dimensions to serve for an awning for the whole United States. It will contain 17,000,000 columns of reading matter, with "pictures to match," being a column and a picture for every man, woman and child in this great republic. It will contain nearly every word in the English language, besides [illegible] for the Dutch of Philadelphia, and the [illegible] French [illegible] for the Monsieur Madames, and Mademoiselles of New Orleans and other places! Tales and Sketches in other languages, alive and dead, to suit all tastes and capacities, besides literary notices, advertisements of [illegible] editorials, foreign news, [illegible] correspondents, puffs of all sorts, original poetry written three thousand years ago, [illegible] lists of new subscribers [illegible] papers at [illegible] time, [illegible] market, deaths, murders, marriages, duels, births, &c. &c.

This vast sheet will be issued some time in the present month. We have agents in all parts of the States, from Maine to Georgia, engaged in driving down stakes to "hang it on." It will be visible to every part of the Union, and those who will pay us the sum of sixpence will be able to read it with great ease!

N. B. It will be invisible to those who don't pay. It will be called "The [illegible] Sheet [illegible]"

[illegible]

Popular English Periodicals,

[illegible]

LONDON QUARTERLY, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN,

AND

WESTMINSTER REVIEWS.

Blackwood's and the Metropolitan MAGAZINES

AND

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

[illegible]

Bentley's Miscellany, $3 [illegible]

[illegible] in advance.

Published by JEREMIAH M. MASON, [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible] street, NEW YORK. [illegible]

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

[illegible] M. [illegible], Philadelphia, Penn.

J. [illegible], Maine.

Wm. [illegible], Providence, R. I.

[illegible], New Marlborough, Mass.

[illegible]

[illegible], Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y.

[illegible], Palmyra.

J. [illegible], Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Wm. [illegible], Rushville.

Wm. P. Powell, No. 61 Cherry st., New York City.

[illegible], Waterloo, N. Y.

[illegible], Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.

[illegible], Massillon, Ohio.

Benjamin Bown, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

[illegible]

[illegible], Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

[illegible], Norwich, Conn.

[illegible], Boston, Mass.

[illegible]

[illegible], Clark Co., Ohio.

[illegible], Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

[illegible], Stark Co.

[illegible], Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio.

[illegible], Harrison Co., Ohio.

[illegible], Oakland, Clinton Co., Ohio.

Dr. [illegible], Oberlin, [illegible] Co., Ohio.

[illegible], St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Benjamin Bown, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. Alexander B. Robinson, Nantucket, Mass.